Carolina Observer.

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VOL. VII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1823. [NO. 28.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,
BY LEMUEL BINGHAM,
AT THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the customary terms.

For Sale, or Lease,

IN farm or Lots, on accommodating Terms, a tract of rich and well timbered LAND, situate on the northeast side of the north east branch of the Cape Fear river, and on the south-west side of Holly Shelter creek, (both navigable for boats of burden,) in the county of New Hanover, containing 29184 acres, by survey.

Part of the abovementioned tract of Land is not inferior, in quality, to any in the state, being a luxuriant rich and fertile soil, well adapted to the production of rice, indigo, hemp, tobacco, or clover and grass, as it is capable of being made rich meadow land, with proper cultivation; and a considerable part of it high and dry, and well fitted for the culture of cotton, and so all grain of every kind, as the same is now in culture proves, as it produces, in quality equal to any land of the same quality in the country. Indeed, the whole tract is susceptible of being of immense value, by industry and good husbandry, as it is uncommonly well watered, and abounds with the most valuable white and red oak, with cedar, pine and other valuable timber; all of the most superior quality, and capable of furnishing an inexhaustible quantity of staves, hoop poles, shingles, plank, boards, and naval stores, peculiarly well adapted to the West India markets, to which there is a safe and bold navigation, as well by the Cape Fear as by Holly Shelter creek, which bounds it on the N. E. side. And in the state a tract of land combining advantages for a trade with the West Indies more than this does; or, indeed, with any other place or market, where lumber of every description, or naval stores, may be articles of necessity.

On the tract there are two fine mill seats, and some others can be made with a trifling expence of money and labor, and adjacent to it, there are three extensive valuable saw mills, some of which *have made plank and scantlings, &c. from timber got on this* land, so that it enjoys every facility that can be easily desired for manufacturing the timber into plank for market, and a market can always be had at Wilmington for all articles of the kind, if the persons concerned should decline shipping on their own account to other markets.

As it is presumed that no person will purchase or lease without viewing the land, a further description is deemed unnecessary. Persons wishing so to do, are respectfully referred to William Smith, Esq. Register of New Hanover county, to Joseph Lamb, Esq. Deputy Surveyor of the said county, and to the Honorable Charles Hooks, in Duplin county, for a knowledge of the situation of the lands, and to the Register's office in the county of New Hanover, and Secretary of State's office, in Raleigh, for a knowledge of the title, also to the subscriber, who is ready to exhibit it, and who is authorised to treat for the sale or lease of the whole or any part of the said tract of land.

I will remark that, as a liberal credit will be given, it is possible that there has not been a property offered for sale in many years combining so many natural advantages, and holding out such a reasonable prospect of giving an immense fortune to the purchaser or owner, he using only common prudence, industry and good management; for I am specially instructed, by the present owner, to say, that the shameful depredation committed on it by men whose cupidity has proved too powerful for their honesty, compels him to offer it for sale.

And I am also instructed to give notice, that all persons found trespassing or committing waste or depredation on the said tract of land, or on the timber thereon, will be prosecuted with every rigor the law allows. And I am also instructed to inform the persons settled on it, that they will not be disturbed in their possession until all hope of friendly accommodation shall fail.

JOHN D. DELACY,
Att'y for the heirs of J. Baker.

Note.—To save trouble, the price of the whole tract is 180,000 dollars, payable by instalments, in 12 years; the first 5 years without interest.

Sept. 12. 18*

Property for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a tract of LAND, containing between 70 and 80 acres, lying on the east side of the river, about a mile from Campbellton. The tract adjoins the land formely belonging to Col. Dickson, and has on it an orchard, and a comfortable dwelling house. It has likewise a valuable FERRY.

Also, a lot in town, adjoining John A. Cameron, Esq. 145 feet in front on Gillespie street, and 310 feet on Mumford street, with a large Ware House standing on it.

Notes, negotiable at the Banks, will be received in payment.

MARY BARGE,
Executrix of the will of Geo. K. Barge, deceased.

Sept. 10, 1823. 15*.

To Rent,

THE new brick store on Person street, lately occupied by Messrs. Fitzharris & Gallop.

A dwelling-house with an excellent garden, cow house and all necessary out-houses, on Dick street, formerly the residence of the subscriber.

The old Post-office, on Bow street.

For sale or rent, a large lot of ground on Mumford street, formerly Capt. Grusoe's, on which is a spacious and convenient dwelling-house, a large ware house and stable, with other out houses.

A two story house on the north side of Bow street, below Mr. Kelley's, calculated for store and dwelling, and a large ware house back thereof.

Also, three small houses with gardens, on the west side of Hillsborough street.

An excellent stable and lot of ground on the east side of Hillsborough street, near Wm. Cameron's.

Several lots of ground, in various parts of the town, some of which are under fence. Enquire of

DUNCAN McRAE.

Fayetteville, Aug. 25, 1823.—eop-2mt27

State of North-Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1823.—James Alvis and Maria his wife, Joshua Cochran and Caroline his wife, John Walker and Eliza his wife, vs. Executor of Gen. Thos. Davis, dec'd. George W. Davis, and Thos. O. Davis—Petition for division.—It appearing to this court, that Thomas Owen Davis is beyond the limits of this state, so that personal service, or notice of this petition, cannot be served upon him: *Ordered*, that publication be made in the Carolina Observer for 6 weeks, for the said Thos. O. Davis to appear and answer at next term of this Worshipful Court, to be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in December next, or this petition will be taken pro confesso as to him, and heard accordingly.

Test. JNO. ARMSTRONG, *Clk.*

6w24

Fayetteville Academy.

THIS Institution now offers advantages equal to any in the Southern States, being conducted on the most approved principles and provided with superior Teachers in every branch of useful and ornamental education. This, with its healthy situation and moderate charges for board and tuition, must insure it a liberal patronage.—The strictest attention will be paid to the conduct and morals of those attending it

TERMS PER QUARTER.

Female Department, conducted by Mrs. Hamilton, with assistant teachers,

Rudiments,	$2 50
Reading and Writing,	3
English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes, History, Chronology, Mythology, Rhetoric, Belles Lettres, Composition, Natural Philosophy, Botany, with plain and ornamental Needle Work,	6

Music, taught by Madam Veilla, in the best Italian style, per annum, $60; per quarter, 20.

Ditto, taught out of the Institution, $100 per annum.

Drawing, Painting, and the French Language, by M. Laisney, a native of France.

Drawing and Painting,	$6
French,	6

Classical department, under Dr. G. Davis.

The Latin and Greek Languages, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Logic, Astronomy, Mathematics, Geometry, and Algebra. $8.

ENGLISH MALE DEPARTMENT.

Rudiments,	$3
Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes,	6

Pens and Ink provided without charge.

A tax of 25 cents on each student, for Wood, Water, &c.

Board, including ALL the above branches, except Music, $85 per quarter, payable in advance.

Wm. Hamilton.

☞For the satisfaction of Parents and Guardians, the following gentlemen may be referred to:—John A. Cameron, Esq. President of the School Committee, or the Rev. R. H. Morrison.

Fayetteville, June 5, 1823 1:y.1

Wm. Widdifield, jun.

Clock and Watch Maker, Silver Smith and Jeweller,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Fayetteville and its vicinity that having purchased the entire stock in trade of Mr. Charles Clark, he intends carrying on the above business at the Old Stand, on the south side of Hay street, a few doors above the State-House, where he hopes, by the strictest assiduity, to merit a continuation of that patronage which has heretofore been so liberally extended towards the establishment; and where every article, in the above line, will be kept constantly for sale, on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. Engraving, of every description, neatly executed.

July 22, 1823.—9*

George W. Ragland.

Fashionable and Elegant Saddlery, &c. &c.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE public are respectfully informed, that he has removed from his old stand on *Person Street* to the house formerly in the occupancy of Pierce & Tillinghast, fronting Bow and Person streets, two doors east from the Law Office of T. C. Hooper, Esq.—and expects shortly to receive, by the *Eclipse* from N. York, a new and fashionable selection of Saddlery, Gig Trimmings, &c. &c. Every description of *Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Holsters, Valises, Saddle-Wallets, Trunks, &c.* made in the first style of elegance, and all orders executed with promptness and punctuality. He feels thankful for the liberality mthertо conferred upon him, and fondly hopes, by assiduous application to business, to merit a continuance of public patronage

The above articles will be found, on examination, no where exceeded for quality of material, fine proportion, or superior workmanship, in any part of the confederated states

September 18, 1823.—13wt28.

Runaway.

MY man *Jerry*, eloped on the 1st of March; he has an excellent countenance, very ready in his answer, and with considerable assurance; he is about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, yellow complected has a burn on his left arm, a high forehead, and a head inclined to be bald; he had when he left, a variety of clothing, a suit of white Plains, and some homespun clothes, the color not recollected. He may attempt to pass for a free man where he is not known, as he is artful. I purchased him of a Mr. Steadman, in Chatham county, and it is likely he may be lurking about in that neighborhood.

Any person apprehending said fellow, shall be entitled to a *reward of fifty dollars*, if delivered to me, and all reasonable expenses paid; otherwise, if delivered in any convenient jail, and immediate information given, *twenty dollars*.

Any information will be directed to Cheraw—Jerry is a blacksmith by trade.

Charles J. Lide.

Marlboro' District, S. C. *April* 26, 1823. 10tt

In Equity.

Superior Court of Law and Equity, *September Term*, 1823.

John T. Webb and Jacob Lampty, *vs.* Sophia Webb, Rachel Chairs, William Covington, and Stephen Wall.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this court, that Sophia Webb, one of the defendants, is not a resident of this state, it is ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Carolina Observer and Fayetteville Gazette, for three months, that the said Defendant appear at the next term of this court, to be held for the county of Richmond, at the Court-House in Rockingham, on the third Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, to the complainants' bill, otherwise judgment will be entered *pro confesso*, and the bill heard ex parte.

E. LOVE, *C. M. E.*

3 ot30.

State of North-Carolina.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

WHEREAS Hinton McKinny came before me, D. Ochiltree, a Justice of the Peace for the county aforesaid, and makes oath, that about twelve months ago, he lost or mislaid two Judgments, which were placed in his hands, as constable, for collection, viz. one Judgment on Archibald M'Neill, (Scairblin) for twenty-eight dollars and some cents, in favor of George K. Barge, and bearing interest from 1816; and one judgment in favor of John Blalock vs. Benjamin Avens and Durham Avens, for $97 50, dated 1st. December, 1821, and bearing interest from 27th Nov. ember, 1820. HINTON M KINNY.

Sworn to and subscribed, at Fayetteville, this 22d day of October, 1823, before me

D. OCHILTREE, *S. J. P.*

3t23.

Fresh Importation.

Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical Instruments, Shop Furniture, Paints, Oils, Colours, &c.

W. H. Maffett & Co.

HAVE this day received from New-York a *Fresh Supply* of the above articles, which they will dispose of on accommodating terms.

*** A liberal discount for Cash. 18*

Fresh Supply.

BARNUM BEACH & Co. have just received, in addition to their former Stock, a large and fresh supply of Boots and Shoes of all descriptions, which they offer for prices lower than usual, for Cash or Produce.—Also,

10 Boxes real Whittemore's Cards
50 doz. Morocco Hats
10 cases Straw Bonnets
50 pr. Nankeen, white Linen and striped Pantaloons
30 Short Jackets
10 doz. Hair Seives
50 boxes Windsor Soap
20 reams Writing Paper
100 doz. Ladies' Hair Combs.

They also continue to manufacture Ladies Boots and Shoes, of different descriptions.

June 4, 823 1.tf.

VALUABLE LANDS

IN EAST FLORIDA,

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has for sale some valuable tracts of land, lying on Tampa or All Saints Bay, Charlotte harbour, and other places in East Florida, which he will dispose of on a liberal credit, for the greater part of the purchase money; or receive in payment improved estates in this state, improved lots in Fayetteville, negroes, or other personal propety. Apply to

THOS. STRODE,
Agent for the owner.

Fayetteville, N. C. *July* 15 1823. 7tf-$1p

Notice.

THOSE who wish to employ John McDonald to locate land for them in East Florida, can, by applying to the subscriber, have the necessary papers forwarded on to him.

John MacRae.

Fayetteville.—18*

North-Carolina Register,

AND

UNITED STATES CALENDAR.

A Small Work, bearing the above title, for the year 1823, was compiled by the subscriber, and published last winter, at the printing-office of Messrs. Jos. Gales & Son. In the preface it was announced that should sufficient encouragement be given, a similar publication might in future be annually expected. The design of this publication was, to furnish the citizens generally with a convenient book of reference, containing within a small compass, and at a moderate price, much local information which could not without considerable trouble, be obtained from any other source. From the favorable opinion very generally expressed respecting the uncommon utility of this work, the compiler was led to believe, that public patronage would have equaled his expectation. This expectation, however, so far from being realized, has been more than disappointed.—More than six months have elapsed since the Register has issued from the press—and the sale has not yet defrayed the expences of printing. Thus, instead of being remunerated for their labor, the Editor and the Printer are both out of pocket. A very moderate compensation would have satisfied both; but neither of them can think of continuing a publication which must subject them to a loss. Preparations have been made for the publication of a Register for 1824; and for presenting it to the public in a state of considerable improvement; embracing the correction of several errors which could not well have been avoided in the first Register, together with an accession of valuable information, which the first did not contain; but unless some assurance of a more extensive sale can be secured, the project of continuing a Register for N. Carolina must be entirely abandoned. If such a surance can be obtained in a reasonable time, the work, now preparing, will, in due season, be committed to the press. In such an event, it will appear by the time fixed for the meeting of the Legislature of this State; and such copies as may be engaged will be sent to the several counties by the return of their respective representatives. Those who feel interested in encouraging the Work here referred to, are requested to inform the subscriber by letter, free of postage, of the number of copies they are willing to take; and it is desirable that this should be done with as little delay as possible—as the work, if printed at all, ought to be in the press before the 1st of September. COLIN M'IVER.

Fayetteville July 24, 1823. 9*

To Rent,

And immediate possession given,

THE houses and lot on Mumford street, late in the occupancy of Maj. Frink.—The dwelling-house contains several well finished rooms, and there is on the lot every necessary out-house for the accommodation of a genteel family, an excellent garden, all in thorough repair.

JAMES TOWNES.

Fayetteville, Aug. 28, 1823.—13tf

To Rent,

A Comfortable dwelling house, and ½ acre lot, with all the improvements thereon, near the half way bridge to Campbellton.

A smalldwelling house and lot on Pearson-st. near Mr. Samuel Pearce's dwelling.

Two tenements (next above Mr. W. L. McNeill's) in the brick row, with large and convenient cellars.

One vacant lot near Mr. Sutherland's dwelling.

One do. near the intended canal basin.

One do. east side of Winslow street.

Should any person prefer leasing, the vacant lots will be leased for a number of years. Possession can be given immediately. For terms, apply to

HENRY W. AYER,
Agent for the owners.

Fayetteville, Aug. 13, 1823.—11*

Rags! Rags!

CASH, and the highest price, given for clean linen and cotton *RAGS*, at J. W. Cochran's store and at the Paper Mill.

June 26, 1823. 4:6m

LAW REGISTER

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

FOR Sale, at the Book Store of John McRae, a few copies of "*The Annual Law Register of the United States*, Vols. 3d. & 4th, (Royal 8vo. Pages 1452) containing 'State Law and Regulations, &c.' By *William Griffith*, Esq. counsellor at law, and late one of the Judges of the circuit court of the United States, for the third circuit. Price $5 a volume.

This original and extensive work, contains a full view of the Laws, and pecuiar Regulations in each of the 24 states, necessary to be known to gentlemen of the Bar, judges, executive officers, conveyancers, creditors, merchants, land-holders, and other citizens throughout the United States.

Opinions.

Extract of a letter from DAVID HOFFMAN, *Esq. Professor of law in the University of Maryland.*

'I am much delighted with the work as far as it has progressed. It will be invaluable to the country at large.'

After a full copy, of the two volumes complete, had been received by Professor Hoffman, and in reply to a letter in which the Editor apologised for using, in a circular notice, the foregoing extract, he observes, 'I regret that you should have deemed it at all necessary to apologise for the use of the little extract from my letter; I confess, however, that it would have been more agreeable to me to have spoken more particularly and to the point, of the utility and excellence of your work, had I supposed that my feeble testimony would have been either used, or of any avail.'

Extract of a letter from B. W. LEIGH, *Esq. Counsellor at law, Richmond, Virginia.*

'Let me congratulate you on your progress, which far exceeds my utmost expectations. I have examined the important heads of each of the numbers, as they came on: so far, your friends have every reason to be satisfied, and the publick at large must acknowledge, that you have fulfilled your engagements to the letter.'

Extract of a letter from J. CABELL BRECKINRIDGE, *Esq. Secretary of State, Kentucky.*

'I regret exceedingly that the subscription for this valuable and interesting work was not more extensively circulated in Kentucky, but am satisfied it will sell well here.'

Extract of a letter from CHARLES G. HAINES, *Esq. Counsellor at law, New-York.*

'I am very anxious to obtain a copy of your invaluable work. I will notice its merits in the next Law Journal.'

We have examined the 3d & 4th Volumes of the Law Register of the United States, just published by Judge *Griffith*, comprising a summary of State Law and Regulations, for each of the 24 States. Having taken the liberty in December, 1820, to recommend to the patronage of the American Public, and particularly to the gentlemen of the Bar in the United States, Mr. *Griffith's* general design, in establishing the Law Register, we are of opinion that in the execution of that branch of it comprised in these Volumes, Mr. *Griffith* has completely redeemed the pledge given in his prospectus, and that the work will be a very important addition to the Library of every Lawyer.

RICH. HARRISON, JOHN WELLS,
THOS. ADDIS EMMET, SAML. BOYD,
JOS. OGDEN HOFFMAN, S. JONES.

New-York, June, 1823.

☞[These Volumes, 3d & 4th, contain a *distinct* branch, and no way connected with the 1st & 2d. which comprise the "Federal System," and are in preparation. So that purchasers or subscribers, need not, necessarily, have the 1st & 2d.

It was thought most advisable, to include "State Laws and Regulations" together, in one body, and to publish them first, as being of most immediate importance.]

Almanacks, for 1824.

GALE'S North-Carolina Almanack, for 1824, by the gross, dozen, or single, just received and for sale, by

STUART, BIRDSALL & Co.

October 15, 1823.—20*

ABIJAH WHITING

Has Just Received,

2 Cases Men's Leghorn Hats,
12 Cases Straw Bonnets,
1 Black and white Leghorn do.
20 Lb. Bonnet Wire,
42 Nests Bandboxes,
10 do. Packing do.

ALSO.

A handsome assortment of

Dry Goods,

which are offered at Wholesale and Retail, Low for CASH.

May 15. 50:ft

RHEUMATISMS

AND

Inflammations Cured.

IT IS A FACT,

THAT Rheumatisms of ordinary kind can be almost infallibly cured, and Rheumatic Pains always mitigated, in a few hours, by the use of Dr. PIERRE E. BRANDINE'S *Anti-Rheumatic Salve.* Tho' most valuable for its efficacy in Rheumatisms, this Salve is probably not surpassed in the cure of Bruises, Sprains, Burns, Scalds broken Breasts, sore Nipples, and other external inflammations. A more valuable Family Medicine, it is presumed, has never been offered. Sold in tin boxes, at one dollar, with printed directions and certifieates of its utility. Druggists will at present be furnished on commission or can be purchased at a liberal deduction.

R. EDWARDS, *Agent.*

At Charleston, for the Southern States

A few boxes of this invaluable medicine for sale at the store of

O P. STARK.

Committed

TO the jail of this county, a negro man by the name of *LEWIS*, about 25 or 26 years of age. He is of a light complexion for a negro, stammers in his speech when a little frightened, and somewhat cross-eyed. Said Lewis is about five feet seven and a half inches high; and says he belongs to John Kirby or Robert Ledbetter, of Dinwiddie county, Va.—The said John Kirby left said *Lewis* at a Mr. Hill's, near Cheraw, S. C. The owner of said Lewis is hereby requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

SAMUEL MAULTSBY, *Jail'r.*

Oct. 3, 1823.—3*

CHARLES T. HAIGH,

HAS just received an additional supply of GROCERIES, and now offers for sale the following stock:

12 hhds. prime St. Croix Sugar,
50 bbls. handsome Porto Rico do.
10 bbls. Loaf Sugar,
15 hhds. Demerara Molasses,
6 hhds. prime Green Coffee,
25 bags good Havana do.
10 bags black Pepper and Spice,
Imperial and Hyson Teas, in qr. chests,
50 ps. Cotton Bagging,
20 coils Bale Rope,
40 tons Swedes Iron, assorted,
1 ton Patent Shot, do.
40 kegs cut Nails and Brads, do.
10 boxes Whittemore's Cotton Cards,
12 gross Wine Bottles,
6 casks Trace Chains,
Mould Candles,
best Flotant Indigo,
Share Moulds German blistered Steel,
Liverpool and Alum Salt.

21tf

Robert Jaffray & Co's.

FALL importation of DRY GOODS, has now arrived, and is in course of sale. They invite the country dealers to come to Fayetteville, at their earliest convenience.

October 23——3:23.

David B. Crane & Co's.

FALL importation of HARD-WARE and CUTLERY, has now arrived. They invite their friends to visit them as soon as may be convenient, to lay in their assortments.

October 23.——3:23.

THE Auction and Commission Business will in future be carried on by the subscribers, under the firm of WILLKINGS & CO.

MARSHALL R. WILLKINGS,
EDWARD W. WILLKINGS.

Oct. 15 1823.——3:23

Lime at Auction.

ON Friday, November 7th, will be sold at the subscribers' store, 150 casks LIME.

WILLKINGS & CO. *Auctioneers.*

Oct. 21, 1823——3:23

Iron Foundry.

THE subscribers having been appointed agents for an Iron Foundry and Finishing Shop in New-York, will receive orders for all kinds of Iron and Brass castings, wrought Iron works particularly for Flour Mills, Saw Mills, Steam Engine work, Tobacco Presses Cotton Screws &c.

WILLKINGS & CO.

Oct. 22 1823——4 24

Boarders.

E. KIRKPATRICK respectfully informs the inhabitants of Fayetteville, that she can accomodate four or six students with BOARD, &c. on the terms as usual. Parents and guardians may rely on every attention in her power.

October 15. 1823——3 22

NOTICE.

IT will be much to the interest of John Spore formerly of Nelson county, Virginia, to come forward and make himself known at the office of the Observer.

Fayetteville, N. C.——2w

100 Pieces of heavy 42 inch Cotton Bagging,
2000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
25 bags prime green Coffee,

For sale by J. HUSKE.

New Works.

KONINGSMARK, the Long Finne, a story of the new World, by the author of 'Letters from the South,' &c.

The King of the Peak, by the author of 'The Cavalier,' and

The Island, a poem, by Lord Byron,

For sale, at the Book Store of Jno. McRae.

ENTERTAINMENT,

By D. D. Salmon.

THE subscriber having returned with his family from the country, is ready to entertain travellers and boarders at his former stand, south-east of the Court-House square, where, by his attention and assiduity to render the situation of his guests happy and agreeable, he hopes to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

Fayetteville, Oct. 6, 1823.—19*

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as administrator of Samuel Knox, Esq. deceased, late of Sneedsborough, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to the estate of said S. Knox, to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against the said estate, are hereby notified to present them, duly attested according to law, within the time prescribed by act of Assembly, otherwise they will be barred recovery.

WASHINGTON KNOX, *Admr.*

Sneedsborough, Oct. 14, 1823—3 23

David Anderson, Jr.

MARBLE CUTTER

HAVING purchased the stock of A. Sweetland and taken the stand lately occupied by him, will supply those who want with

Monuments, Tomb tables, Head Stones,

And any other article in the line which may be wanted. Also, Building Stone of every description, of the best *Free Stone* & of the country stone. The work will be done in the best manner and on moderate terms.

Hay-Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

STILLS

MADE & MENDED

In the best manner and at the shortest notice, two doors West of Mrs. Perry's, on Old st. to which place the subscriber has removed his Copper-Smith Shop. Applications made at the store of Maj. Ayer, or at the Post Office, will be attended to.

JOHN MACRAE.

For Sale,

THAT valuable tenement on the north side of Hay-street, in the Brick Row, at present occupied by Mr. *A. Turner*, and a good stand for business; payments will be made easy to purchasers.—Apply to

JOHN M. DOBBIN.

June 19.

Political.

The Caucus, in 1816.

We think it important that the memorable transactions at Washington in the winter and spring of 1816, should not be forgotten; that the people should be reminded of the desperate attempts made at that time to defeat the election of the man of their choice: for this reason, we re-publish the following article from the National Intelligencer, in which the editors evince an honest and praise-worthy indignation at the unwarrantable conduct of Mr. Crawford's friends in endeavoring to procure his nomination. It may be proper here to remark, that the editors of the Intelligencer have since joined hands with Mr. Crawford's partizans, and are *now*,—notwithstanding their confidence in this mode of selecting a candidate had been so "*shaken, almost destroyed*," —the staunch advocates of a *caucus nomination*. We will add no more; but leave it to the people to compare the *past* with the *present*, and make their own comments.

From the National Intelligencer, April 8, 1816.

The nomination of candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency by the Republican Congressional meeting, appears to have received the approbation of a large majority of the Republican party, and, we may add, of the people of the United States. As far as we have been able to learn, through the medium of the public prints, (and their authority must be admitted unless we adopt the amazingly profound notion of those who suppose that our newspapers are in a league of subornation and corruption,) the public will has been correctly expressed by the nomination. So general is the sentiment in favor of it, that *our astonishment increases, by retrospection, at the formidable number of the republican meeting opposed to the nomination of Mr. Monroe. We consult our own inclination, and probably the interests of the great republican family, by avoiding an examination into the circumstances, a combination of which had nearly produced a nomination in direct opposition to the public will.* But some idle assertions on this subject, which deserve an attention they were not originally entitled to, since they have been eagerly propagated as facts, in parts of the country where they were not, as they were here, contradicted by every man's own knowledge.

Among other unfounded calumnies, it is pretended that vast exertions were made by the friends of Mr Monroe, to influence the decision of the meeting, and it is even suggested, that allurements were held out to induce votes for him. Miserable invention! So far from being true, *it is a fact undisputed, we believe, that the activity and preconcert of the opponents of Mr. Monroe, and a fastidious delicacy of his best friends, which prevented active exertions in support of his nomination, together produced a state of things astonishing to most of the good people of the United States, who expected nothing less than that division of sentiment which prevailed among their representatives.* The decided friends of the election of Mr. Monroe were so backward in their exertions, that at one time their opponents, mistaking silent conviction for apathy, looked forward for certain victory. On their part, however, no exertions were spared. As no labor was too great, so no means were too humble to aid their object: witness the use made of the columns of an ephemeral print in this city, to soil the character and lacerate the feelings of their opponents. To all such efforts nothing was opposed, but a just appeal to the known wish of the people, spontaneously expressed from every quarter; and this argument it was facetiously attempted to invalidate by the allegation, that these expressions of the public were surreptitiously obtained! If one half the exertions had been made by Mr. Monroe's friends, that were made by his opponents, the nomination would have been as unanimous, as it certainly would have been from what we could learn, had it been made when Congress first assembled—when no other candidate was publicly spoken of but James Monroe. This is a fact, which we ought not to overlook.

It has also been said, that the meeting was got up by Mr Monroe's friends, under circumstances peculiarly favorable to their views. This is not true. On the contrary, it was his opponents, flushed with sanguine hopes of success, the result of consultations previously held—it was they who urged the meeting; it was they who convoked it; it was they who urged a nomination, when the friends of Mr. Monroe, or rather the representatives of the republican feeling, were willing to have left the question to the people, without a nomination. The assertion is equally untrue, that had all the republican members been present the result would have been less favourable to Mr. Monroe: it is well known here that had all the republicans attended, his majority would have been more than doubled.

We have not been induced to notice the most prominent of the false statements on this subject by a belief that they could, if credited, jeopardize the success of the nomination.—The thought is far from us. The public opinion, it is morally certain, was made up, independent of the nomination, more decidedly than it was expressed by the congressional meeting. *So strongly impressed indeed are we, with the conviction that the sense of the people was not truly represented in that meeting, from whatever causes, that our confidence in the expediency of this mode of collecting the general sentiment is shaken, we had almost said destroyed.* The force of the constitutional objection raised to the practice, we do not admit, because it conflicts not with any provision of that instrument; but in our view, there are serious grounds of objection to it of a different nature.

We know it is a general opinion, that in order to guard against surprize or injurious division of votes in elections, a previous nomination in some mode is generally expedient, although not always necessary. It certainly was not necessary in the present instance, no other candidate being spoken of by the people, but the citizen who, in general meeting here obtained a few votes only more than a majority of the whole number present. If caucussing, as it is called, be necessary, among parties to secure unity of action, would it not be expedient to devise some more equitable method than the present; some method which shall more truly refract the sense of the people from different parts of the country, without interfering with the official duties of the members of Congress, and without being subject to the influence of considerations which ought to have no bearing on the question? Some method which shall represent all the republicans in the United States, and not those sections of the country only, which send republican representatives at the moment?

It may be that there is no other practical mode of collecting the sentiment of the republican party. If so, and this mode of nomination must continue, we have no hesitation in saying it will be most safely made during the first week of a session, when the members will not be so likely, mistaking the public opinion, to substitute therefor individual impressions, formed after their arrival at the seat of Government. *Should the day unfortunately ever arrive, when a nomination shall be made adverse to the public sentiment, the evil of this system will be felt.* On this subject we may fully acquiesce in the views of Governor Barbour, expressed in debate in the Senate the other day, in reply to an allusion by Mr. King to the late nomination. "God forbid," said Mr. B. "that the power of electing a President of the United States should be lodged in any other hands than those of the people themselves. The whole Congress united, dictating a nomination, would weigh no more than a feather in the balance against the public will; any dictation, in opposition to the public sentiment, would be considered as an outrage on the rights of the people, and justly scouted by them."

FROM THE ALBANY DAILY ADVERTISER.

At a Court of Oyer and Terminer, which closed its session at the capitol in this city on Saturday last, and at which his honor W. A. Duer presided, the following conviction took place.

Dr. D. W. Sackrider, for forgery, 14 years state prison at hard labour, first three months solitary.

This perhaps was one of the most remarkable convictions that ever was heard of. After the counsel for the prisoner had closed their remarks to the jury, and left the court room, and after the district attorney had closed his remarks, there was but one opinion by the spectators, the bar, the court, and the jury; which was, that the prisoner would be acquitted without the jurors leaving the box.—When to the astonishment of all, the prisoner requested of the court to be indulged before they charged the jury, to examine one more witness who was then in the court, and whom he had forgotten to call before. The court indulged the prisoner. The witness was called and sworn, who not only convinced every person present of the guilt of the prisoner, but that even on that very day he had been guilty of forgery, by making an endorsement.—The court charged the jury, and in a few minutes the prisoner was found guilty.

EQUITY vs. BEAUTY.

A very beautiful Countess went to a morose, surly judge's chamber, in a certain European nation, to prepossess him in favor of a very unrighteous cause, and to solicit for a *colonel* against a *tradesman* that sued him. This tradesman happened that very moment to be in his lordship's closet, who found his cause to be so clear, that he could not forbear to promise him to take care he should carry the day.

The words were no sooner out of his mouth but our charming countess appeared in the anti-chamber. The judge immediately ran as fast as his gouty legs would give him leave, to meet her ladyship; her eyes, air, and graceful deportment, the sound of her voice, so many charms, in short, pleaded so powerfully in her favour, that at the first moment, he found the *man* too powerful for the *judge*, and promised our countess the colonel should gain his cause. Thus you see the poor judge engaged on both sides. When he came back to his closet he found the tradesman reduced to the last despair—I saw her, cries the fellow, almost out of his wits; I saw the lady that solicits against me, and Lord, what a charming creature she is! I am undone, my lord; my cause is lost and ruined. Why, says the judge, not yet recovered from his confusion, imagine yourself in my place, and tell me if 'tis possible for frail man to refuse any thing so beautiful a lady asks? As he spoke these words, he pulled a hundred pistoles out of his pocket, which amounted to the sum the tradesman sued for, and gave them to him. By some means or other, the countess came to the knowledge of it, and as she was virtuous even to a scruple, she was afraid of being too much obliged by so generous a judge, and immediately sent him a hundred pistoles. The colonel, full as gallant as the countess, was scrupulous, and paid her the sum aforesaid; and thus, every one did as he ought to do. The judge was afraid of being unjust, the countess feared to be too much obliged, the colonel paid, and the tradesman was satisfied; or, according to an old English adage, "all was well; Jack had Joan, and the man had his mare again."

Commercial—Important.—The Charleston Patriot of Monday states, that "Capt. F. Sumner, of the schr. Rolla, from Barbadoes, bound to Wilmington, N. C. put into Georgetown last week in distress, reports that a British packet had arrived at Barbadoes with despatches from the British Government, ordering a heavy increased tonnage duty on American vessels."

INTELLIGENCE.

Foreign.

From the National Gazette, October 27.

The ship Seine has arrived at New-York from Gibraltar, whence she sailed on the 13th ult. We have received *extracts* from the offices of the New York papers, the Mercantile Advertiser, the Daily Advertiser and the Gazette, containing all the intelligence which she has brought. The following article from one of the Gibraltar papers relates some events of interest.

GIBRALTAR, SEPT. 5.

The Tribune frigate has just arrived from Malaga. A French division entered and took possession of that place yesterday morning, without the least resistance, and were joyfully received by the inhabitants. Gen Riego fled the preceding night about half past 11 o'clock, at which time his flotilla sailed from the harbor with some soldiers of different corps.

Late on the evening of the third, some cavalry and infantry retired by the road to Velez Malaga; and yesterday morning the French cavalry pursued the rear guard, and took the whole of the regiment del Rey, prisoners.

It it known that Riego embarked a large sum of money and the church plate melted down.

General Ordonez, with a part of the garrison of Tariffa, is stated to be in the neighborhood of Algesiras, and about to enter it.

The Official French account, received by the way of England, of the capture of the *Trocadero*, is confirmed by the Gibraltar papers. The captain of the Seine mentions that the communication between Gibraltar and Cadiz was still kept open, that intelligence was received daily from the latter place, and that nothing of importance has occured since the French took *Trocadero*. He represents it as the general opinon at Gibraltar, that Cadiz would not hold out much longer. The editor of the New York Daily Advertiser says—

"We have conversed with a gentleman who has received letters from Cadiz, dated the 3rd September, which give a gloomy picture of political affairs at that place, and entertain fears that Cadiz would not be able to hold out. They do not write much, fearful their letters may fall into the hands of the French, in which case they would have to suffer for them."

Another letter, dated on the 12th, from Gibraltar, holds this language—"Our dates from Cadiz, to the 9th, give us to expect that the affairs of Spain will soon be compromised, probably through the mediation of England."

The season had been favourable in Spain, but it is affirmed that nearly one half of the vintage would be lost in consequence of the war.

The American frigate, the Constitution, Commodore Jones, and the Ontario, Captain Chauncey, sailed from Gibraltar on the 8th, and the Nonsuch, on the 11th, for Port Mahon (Minorca.) Mr. Nelson, the American Minister to Spain, remained on board the squadron. The idea of the representative of this republic wandering thus from port to port, intercepted in his destination as he has been, must wound the pride and awaken the resentment of almost every American.

According to the Gibraltar advices, there was no interruption to the American trade with Malaga in consequence of its submission to the French.

We do not place reliance on the Gibraltar statements of the affairs of Spain. The Constitutionalists have never found much favor there. It is probable that Riego discovered Malaga to be indefensible, and retreated with his forces into the interior, where he might render more service to the national cause. It was on the 31st August that the Trocadero was carried by the French—Ten days after they had accomplished nothing more; and it would seem that provisions were still abundant, and comparatively cheap, with the besieged.

Latest and direct from Spain.

NEW-YORK, OCT. 27.—By the arrival of the brig Milo at Portland in 34 days from St Lucar (a sea port town of Spain, at the mouth of the Guadalquiver, and about 13 miles from Cadiz,) intelligence has been received as to the operations of the French armies in that quarter to the 16th of September, *six days later* than any accounts we had before received.

It was reported at St. Lucar on the 16th September, that the French had made an unsuccessful attack on or near St. Petre, in which they had three gun boats sunk, one frigate materially injured, and a number of lives lost. This it will be observed comes from a quarter occupied by the invaders. It was also reported at the same place that Trocadero was sold to the French for $70,000; but this they denied. It appears from the report of an English captain who was near the place, that the French were invited to the attack of Trocadero by the Governor of that fortress, who intended giving it up. But the treason having been discovered by the constitutionalists, the traitor was immediately hung, without any ceremony. Another English gentleman recently from Cadiz, informed the captain of the Milo that on the morning of the 30th of August a feint was made by the French, on the same place; that at about three o'clock the cannonading became general, which was distinctly heard at St. Lucar; and that the French forded the river and with their musketry drove the Spaniards from their cannon, and took possession of that fortress, with a loss of about 200 killed and wounded on their part, and about 100 Spaniards.

The captain of the Milo also states, that a report was in circulation at St. Lucar on the 28th August of two batalions of French troops having laid down their arms; and that the Duke d'Angoulême was discouraged, accusing his Admiral of having deceived him, as he had found the subjugation of Cadiz a much harder task than he imagined.

We have given a letter below from the National Gazette of yesterday, in which an attempt at negociation with the Duke d'Angouleme, is stated to have been made by General Oliva (Alavar.) From the accounts we had previously received as to the determination of the Cortes not to negociate, we had concluded that the statement in this letter was erroneous, or that Alavar was merely authorised by the party in Cadiz friendly to agreeing on terms, and which is known to be in the minority—the intelligence by the present arrival from St. Lucar shows that the latter view is the correct one; General Alavar, as there stated, having found necessary to retire to the Castle of St. Sebastian, to avoid being shot by Riego, for attempting to treat with the Duke. Alavar, it appears, taking advantage of the absence of Riego who was on the borders of Malaga, made proposals to the enemy; on hearing which the patriot general eluded the French and proceeded in great haste for Cadiz. On his arrival there, he harangued the people on the subject af their liberty, telling them it was disgraceful even to offer any terms; in consequence of which the negociation was broken off. On the morning of the 19th of September, when the Milo left St. Lucar, it was again reported that negociations had been renewed; but this report was not believed by the Constitutionalists.

Great exertions were making by the French to reduce Cadiz. They had seized all the fishing craft at St. Lucar and fitted them up for gunboats. They had also imposed a requisition on the inhabitants, which shows pretty clearly that their supplies from Paris must have been exhausted. The levying money in this way, could not fail to procure them more enemies than friends among the Spaniards.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman to his friend in Philadelphia, dated Gibraltar, September 12, 1823.

"Your nephew arrived safely in Cadiz, two days after leaving this. I have a letter from him, dated the 6th inst. Sir Robert Wilson was not then employed—he says that the Spaniards were much chagrined at the loss of the Trocadero; it was taken by surprise at two in the morning, with a trifling loss to the French. The Spaniards lost about 800 prisoners, and 50 pieces of cannon, most of them mounted.

Gen. Oliva, the commanding General at Cadiz, had returned from a conference with the Duke d'Angouleme, while he was writing. He had asked for a suspension of hostilities, and proposed treating, but the Duke refused, unless the King was set at liberty, and the Isla put in possession of the French. These ignominious terms were rejected.

There was a general meeting of the Cortes on the 7th inst. when the above terms were laid before them—the result is not known. The French are very active and anxious to effect the reduction of Cadiz before the rainy season commences: should they not succeed it is probable the place will hold out till next year: We may expect the first rains early in October, perhaps before. Should the French fail before Cadiz, they will probably consent to negociate under the mediation of England. Sir W. A'Court is still here: report says he is to proceed to Cadiz very soon to commence negociations: let the result be what it may—restoration of the King to his absolute authority—a representative government under the guarantee of England—or a conformation of the present Constitution; there will be no peace in Spain; the civil war has been lighted up and will continue for a long time; bitter animosities have been engendered, which nothing but blood can allay."

BRAZIL.

It appears (says the editor of the Boston Daily Advertiser) from a paragraph which we find in a French paper, that Pedro I. Emperor of Brazil, sent an ambassador to his father-in law, the Emperor of Austria, to solicit the acknowledgment of his title and of the independence of Brazil. A similar applications was made to the Emperor of Russia, and the King of Prussia. But these two sovereigns refused to acknowledge the claims of the new Emperor, at least until they should be acknowledged by the King of Portugal. This decision being communicated to the Emperor of Austria, he declared his entire concurrence in it. This result shows the intimate alliance which exists between the three sovereigns, and the steadiness with which they resist all innovations upon the principles of the monarchical system.

MURDER.

Two men named Andw. Ferguson and Julius Dagger, have been committed for trial to Monroe county jail, Indiana, charged with murdering Isaac Edwards, of Lawrence county in that state. It appears that the murdered man was pursued by his murderers from a wedding, at which they had all been guests. Ferguson and Dagger gave Edwards to understand that they intended giving him a flogging. Upon which he, like other men, unwilling to have corporeal punishment inflicted without resistance, drew a knife in self-defence. The ruffians, to all appearance with murder in their hearts, then armed themselves—Ferguson, with an axe, and Dagger with a club. The fatal blow was given by Ferguson, with the axe upon the shoulder of the deceased. On examination it was found that the axe had penetrated to his heart, in which a wound was discovered an inch and a half long. Not satisfied with this; Dagger struck him twice with the club upon the head. His death was almost instantaneous.

Torpedo.—On the 20th inst. a very singular and extraordinary fish was taken off Martha's Vineyard, by one of the persons who were angling for cod. The animal was computed to weigh from 150 to 200 pounds.—It was anteriously of a roundish or orbicular figure, ending backward in a tail, making the whole resemble in some sort an old fashioned periwig with a tie behind. When displayed on the deck, it, on being touched by the fishermen, struck them with a cramp, through the hands, arms, and shoulder. It had been hooked through one of its fins, just firmly enough to hold it securely and had aboard; but was uninjured in every very important part. They nevertheless termined to flay it; but the butchers, the operation experienced benumbing which rendered it necessary to discontinue their proceedings and lay down their knives. These torpefying sensations were experienced by them on resuming, from time to time their labours in flaying the yet living and separating its skin. The flesh was tenacious of life, and during its twitchings and vellications made the murderers feel narcotic and sedative effects. The skin finally taken off, and with its ichthyological characters is now in New-York.

The extreme length of the animal is 5 feet extreme breadth, 3 feet 2 inches—colour the back, a pale chesnut brown without spots of the belly, white. It is believed to be a new species, gigantic beyond any thing of the kind described by European ichthyologists.

"*God Shave General Shackson.*"—We copy the following humerous article from the Port Folio, without vouching for its authenticity:—"When General Jackson entered New-Orleans in the year after the memorable defeat of the British the manager of the Theatre waited on him, to solicit the honor of his presence at one of the performances. This being promised, it was resolved to compliment him with a song composed for the occasion. The performers were all Frenchmen, and not having them very conversant with the English language; but the best among them was selected, and when the curtain rose, the General, who sat in the stage box, was surprised at hearing his feats recorded in a song to the tune of God save the King. The chorus will give some idea of the whole, which afforded much mirth to the Americans who were present—

"God Shave General Shackson,
"God shave General Shackson,
He be one very good man,
He shave New Orleans,
"God shave General Shackson,"

Whenever the name of the General occurred, the performer turned to him and made a profound bow in the most approved Parisian fashion."

"*Who reads an American book?*"—A correspondent has enclosed to us the monthly catalogue of American books, for sale by Mr. J. Miller, at No. 69 Fleet street, London. The booksellers in the British metropolis make their lists every month, and the one before us is for July, 1823. It comprises *forty-six* American works, besides notices of others preparing for publication. Some of these are voluminous and expensive, consisting of several volumes. We observe among the number works in botany, geology, geography, topography, voyages, travels, history, biography, politics, poetry, novels, the transactions of philosophical societies, and several of our most distinguished periodical journals.—*N. Y. Pa.*

A vineyard of a Mr. Eichelberger, in York, Penn. contains 10 acres, covered with vines of Lisbon, white and other grapes. He will make 40 barrels of Wine this season, and he has a mind to extend his vineyard to 20 acres next year. [*Carolina Gazette*

FALL GOODS.

Stuart, Birdsall & Co.

HAVE just received an *EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT* of seasonable GOODS, which they offer to their customers and the public, wholesale and retail, at prices much below former rates.

Among their assortment are:

Extra supr. London Cloths and Cassimeres
Second and common do do.
Fine and low priced double milled drab Cloths
Pelisse, and Habit Cloths
White, red and yellow Flannels
Real Welch do
Drapery and Bocking Baize
Ditto, for Table Covers
Sattinets—and twilled domestic negro cloths
Kerseys, Planes and Sagathies
3, 3½ and 4 point Blankets
Bombazetts and Bombazines
Caroline, Doncestra Caroline, Circassian, and Tartan, } PLAIDS.
Cashmere, Merino, Printed, and Cassimere } SHAWLS AND HKDFS
Canton and Nankeen Crapes
Ditto Robes and Shawls
Superior black Levantines
Do do figured and striped
Do coloured do. } SILKS
Do black Gros De Naples
Do do Italian Lustring
Do white Satins and Florences
Silk Velvets, black, blue, crimson, &c.
Cotton do do do
Men's and women's blk. and col'd, worsted
do Lamb's Wool
blck and white Silk
do do Cotton
Ladies' Kid, Silk, Beaver and Castor
Gentlemen's Woodstock, Buckskin York Tan, and Silk } GLOVES.
Superior undressed Cortes Prints
3-4, 4-4, and 5-4 brown Shirtings and Sheetings
do do bleached do do } Domestic
3-4 and 6-4 common and lasser checks,
3-4 and 4-4 Plaids and Stripes,
4-4 Irish Linns, in whole and half pieces
5-4 do Sheetings
3-4 and 10-4 Irish Diaper
Laces and Edgings
Gimp and other Trimings
Elegant Tamboard and Sewed, Swiss Mull and Book, } Muslins
do plain do do
Caroline and Jaconet do
Shell, Tuck and Side Combs
Horn do and dressing do
A few pieces handsome Carpeting
Whittemore's Cotton Cards, and
A general assortment of Hardware and Groceries

ALSO,

Cotton Bagging, 25
Twil'd Sacking and Osnaburgs.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 6, 1823

Much has been said of Mr. Crawford's magnanimity, in declining to be run, in opposition to Mr. Monroe, in 1816, and the editors of the Register have made this one of their chief arguments for supporting his pretensions this time: but we believe it may be pretty satisfactorily shown, that this boasted *magnanimity* was not displayed, until *all hope* of his nomination by a *caucus*, had utterly vanished. It is the right of the people to investigate the merits of those who are candidates for their favor, and as this *magnanimous conduct* of Mr. Crawford is urged as a peculiar merit in his, we propose to examine temperately his claims to any commendation on this score; and in doing this, we mean not to resort to fiction, but to facts.

It is doubtless known to many of our readers, that before the session of Congress in December, 1816, but two candidates for the Presidency were thought of by the republican party.—Mr. Monroe and Mr. Tompkins; and for the latter very soon declined, knowing that Mr. Monroe, on account of his revolutionary and other services, was the decided choice of the people. The sentiments of the people were too well known to admit of a doubt; no one could be ignorant of them: but a party in Congress formed a plan, to foist a candidate to the Presidential chair, by means of a Caucus, an individual not thought of by the people, and whose elevation was uncalled for by any considerations of public benefit or expediency. The partizans of Mr. Crawford commenced their intrigues very early in the session, but they were carried on secretly at first; and when they thought their plan fully ripe, and when having secured a sufficient number of the members in both Houses of Congress, the news-papers were then resorted to: and now behold Mr. Crawford's magnanimity in declining the contest. To prevent Mr. Tompkin's example from operating unfavorably to Mr. Crawford, it was deemed necessary to make a show of moderation: Dr. Bibb, therefore, published a note in the Intelligencer, in which he stated, that in consequence of repeated enquiries being made of him, "whether Mr. Crawford was to be considered among the competitors, accompanied by a desire that his views should be ascertained, he communicated to him (Mr. Crawford) what had passed. He replied, without reserve, that he did not consider himself among the number of those from whom the selection ought to be made, and that he was unwilling to be held up as a competitor for the office." This, by itself, would seem to be conclusive evidence of Mr. Crawford's moderation; but taken in connexion with subsequent circumstances, the conclusion is almost irresistible that it was intended merely for a show—nothing more.

On the next day, however, the Washington Gazette, then, as at this time, devoted to Mr. Crawford, and patronized by the Treasury Department, comes out with quite a different declaration! "We inserted (says the Gazette,) in a former number, a note stating—'We had good grounds for asserting, that Mr. Crawford had made no declaration, that he would not serve in the office of President, if nominated and elected by the republican party—neither himself, nor through any friend.' Since then, Dr. Bibb has published a communication in the Intelligencer of yesterday; but we have, notwithstanding, *authority* to say, *that on the question being put to Dr. Bibb, if he intended his letter to contravene the tenor of the note just quoted, he answered in the* NEGATIVE!" Again: the Gazette, a few days after, in reply to Binns, of Philadelphia, then as violently opposed to Mr. Crawford, as he is now in favor of him,—who had stated, on the authority of Gen. Root, that Mr Crawford was not a candidate—says, "the course which the editor of the Democratic Press pursues is very singular, and the use which he made of the name of Gen. Root is altogether presumptuous. Gen. Root has *authorized* us to declare, that he never put the question to Mr. Crawford concerning the Presidency, and that, consequently, Mr. C. could never have made to him any declaration on that subject whatever."

Now take the declaration of Dr. Bibb, the former one of Mr. Crawford's paper, made on "authority," and the violent effort to secure to Mr. Crawford a caucus nomination, in opposition to the known will of the people, and what is the inference to be drawn from them? is it not, most plainly, that he only made a *show* of declining? If Mr. Crawford, like Gov. Tompkins, had magnanimously and honorably declined, would his partizans have gone to the lengths they did? Impossible! Indeed, we have no proofs that he ever declined being a candidate in the caucus; the only authority we have is the declaration of Dr. Bibb and Gen. Root, and this is entirely invalidated by a subsequent acknowledgment of their own, that it meant nothing! Where, then, are the proofs of Mr Crawford's moderation and magnanimity in declining a contest with Mr. Monroe in 1816? If any such proofs exist, we are ignorant of them, and we would be extremely glad to see them produced. Assertions, we know, can be had in abundance; but these are not *proofs:* we require proofs, before we can believe that Mr. Crawford was really not a candidate, and did not wish to be, in 1816; and when they are furnished, we shall not be slow in yielding our assent.

There is abundant evidence that Mr. Crawford was at the head of a party or "*cabal,*" at that time, and that he did not refuse to be a candidate, until he had failed in the caucus. After Mr. Monroe had been nominated, he refused, for reasons which are too obvious to be mentioned, to be held up in opposition; *but not before.*

The same party which supported him then, supports him now; but on different grounds. Now, he is the "exclusive republican," of the "Jefferson school;" then, he was opposed to Virginia, and to her policy. Then, the "odious policy of Virginia" was to be put down, and the local feelings and prejudices of the different quarters of the Union were appealed to; now, the Virginia policy is all right, and her candidate, of all others, is the "exclusive republican." Then, the uniform conduct of Virginia, from the era of Mr. Jefferson's election, "incontestibly established, on the part of a few leading men in Virginia, a systematic design of perpetually governing the country, not upon the sound and general principles of republicanism, but by taking advantage of the generous bias, and unsuspecting passions of the republican party, by official management, the venality of the press, and governmental patronage"—and these "leading men" were Jefferson, Madison, &c.! now, we hear nothing of all this; no danger is now to be apprehended from Virginia; no necessity exists for opposing her: Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison *now* visit Mr. Crawford, and the circumstance is immediately laid hold of, as something important, and as throwing additional weight into Mr. Crawford's scale! But times have changed, and the radical party has found it necessary to change with them.

We have not time, at present, to pursue this subject any farther; and we will only say, in conclusion, that if our view of Mr. Crawford's conduct in 1816, is erroneous, our columns are open to any one who may see fit, in a temperate manner, to correct it; and so, also, as to the grounds on which his friends raised their opposition to Mr. Monroe.

NEW-YORK.

A very large meeting of the republican electors of New-York, was held at Tammany Hall, in that city, on the 27th of October, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Nominating Committee. The ticket agreed upon by that committee, being composed of men in favor of choosing the Electors of President by the Legislature, was rejected by an overwhelming majority, and a new ticket adopted, containing the names of gentlemen known to be favorable to a choice of electors by the *people.* This triumph will be a death blow to the hopes of those who expected, by intrigue and management, to obtain the support of that state.

The last Washington Republican contains the following:—"Last night, Dr. COUSINS, of this city, fell into a pit, which had been dug near the General Post-Office, owing, it is supposed, to the darkness of the night, and *broke his neck.* His body was not found until this morning." We hope the corporation of Washington will take the precaution to have their *pits* filled up or covered, before the meeting of Congress; for it would really be a sad thing, if the representatives of the people in these peaceable times, should have to perform their duty at the risk of their necks.

A correspondent informs us, that a *Spanish Potatoe* was raised this season, on the farm of Mr. John Purcell, of Robeson county, which measured *three feet two inches* in length, eight inches in circumference, and weighed *eight pounds.* This is indeed, a match for the one mentioned in our paper of the 23d ult.

ARRIVED,

Since our last, several of the Steam Boat Company's Flats, with Dry Goods to sundry merchants;—Crockery and Glass Ware, to J. Seawell and C. & P. Mallett; Books and Stationery, to J. McRae

Slanderers take notice.— The case of Mary Paton, against Elkridge Hall, was tried at the last Superior Court for Henison county, Virginia, when the jury after the examination of the witnesses, and a short consultation returned a verdict of *five thousand dollars damages.*

FOR THE OBSERVER.

THE COTTON TRADE.

MR. BINGHAM: I have read, with much attention and no little satisfaction, the "Circular" published in the Observer of the 23d ult. from the commercial house of Cropper, Benson & Co. of Liverpool, on the subject of the "Cotton trade;" and as few subjects are probably more interesting to a majority of your readers, I take the liberty of asking a place in your paper for a few remarks thereon, rather with a view of *condensing* the facts and deductions contained therein, than to attempt throwing any additional light upon a subject touched upon by such able hands.

Commencing, then, with the *growth* of the article, it appears that much the largest portion of the cotton consumed in Europe, is the product of the United States. A few years since, we heard a great deal said of the cheapness of the East India cottons, and of our *Uplands* being thereby either driven from the English market, or reduced to such a price, as would render its cultivation not worth pursuing: the extensive and fertile plains of South America too, where the plant is perhaps both *spontaneous* and *perennial* in its growth, were to aid in putting down this staple of our country. Let us see how the facts stand: The cotton imported into Great Britain from the East Indies, is exclusively in licensed vessels, which carry a small outward freight only, and pay for the balance of the return cargo, either in specie or Bills of Exchange on the country; and we are told, that if the trade were much increased, the division of this small outward freight, together with the increased rate of Exchange, would render it not worth pursuing. We have the number of vessels licensed for this trade for seven years, from 1815 to 1821 inclusive, with the number of bales of cotton imported therein; a period of greater interest in the history of the article in question, than has ever been known, and within which, the enormous price and rapid fall in its value, was one of the great causes of that distress in the commercial world, which all of us have seen and felt. In 1815, 80 ships went out, which brought home the following year 33,000 bales:—In 1816, 147 ships, brought home 120,000 bales:—In 1817, 190 ships, brought home the year following, 233,000 bales. Let it be remembered, that this [1818] was the year that cotton reached what we may term its *maximum* price; notwithstanding which, we find the trade declining, for the 177 ships which were licensed in 1818, brought home but 181,000 bales, a reduction of nearly 30 per cent. In 1819, 100 ships brought home 58,000 bales,—a falling off, from the preceding year, of nearly 70 per cent. In 1820, 96 ships brought home but 30,000 bales,—a reduction of nearly 50 per cent. from the preceding year.—In 1821, 91 ships brought home in 1822 18,500 bales, being nearly 40 pr. cent. less than the preceding year, and only *one fourteenth part* of the quantity imported four years before! That the importation of cotton from India is altogether a secondary object with those engaged in trade beyond the Cape of Good Hope, is easily seen, since the reduction in the number of ships bears no proportion to that of the number of bales imported:—it is a trade injurious to the country, draining it of the precious metals, and of little profit to the individuals engaged in it. As to the *quality* of this cotton, it is well known to be much inferior to our uplands—suitable for coarse and coloured fabrics only, and that it can never compete with the latter except when the article is at a very high price.

As respects the quantity of cotton imported into Great Britain from the Brazils, it appears that the fluctuations in the value of the article, for several years back, have had very little effect upon the quantity growed; nay, it is ascertained, that in certain districts of that country, as well as in the West Indies and the Levant, the quantity is lessening.

In the United States, the increase, for the last fifteen years, has been only about five per cent. per annum; and although for five years of this period, to wit, from 1815 to 1819 inclusive, the average price of Upland Cotton in England was 20*d.* yet the increased growth during the same period was only about ten per cent. per annum: indeed, within this period, there was a falling off in the quantity one year, the product of 1819 being less than that of 1818 by 678 bales. The intelligent writers of the "Circular" are of opinion, that the present price of cotton does not hold out a sufficient inducement for its increased growth, and that "if a very considerable advance does not take place before the end of this year, the supply from America will be less in 1825 than in 1824."

Before we touch upon the *consumption* of cotton, let us take a view of the stock of this article on hand in England, at the end of each year, than which nothing, perhaps, tends so much to raise or depress its value in that country; because, if this stock be large at the end of the year, with the prospect of an abundant new crop in addition, the price must decline; but if the reverse be the fact, in both cases, the price must increase.

It appears that up to the year 1820, this stock had for several years been gradually increasing, until, at the end of that year, it amounted to the enormous quantity of 407,000 bales—a quantity, probably, equal to the whole of the crop of that year in the United States, or of three fourths of all the cotton imported that year into Great Britain! It was this increasing stock, more than the increased growth of the article, which produced the great fall in its value.

Since the year 1820, this surplus stock has been decreasing.—Thus at the end of 1821, it was 356,000 bales, a reduction of more than twelve and a half per cent.;—at the end of 1822, it was 286,000, nearly equal to twenty per cent. reduction; and it is estimated, that at the end of the present year, it will not be more than 200,000 bales, equal to thirty per cent. reduction.

We come now to the consumption of this article. The increased consumption in Great Britain, for the last seven years, has been at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum: and indications of an additional increase, in the building of new mills, are said never to have been as great as at present, or the demand for the fabrics more flattering. In France, there was an increase of ten per cent. in the consumption of 1822, over that of 1821—a falling off is expected the present year, in consequence, probably, of the Spanish war. Of the other continental nations, we have no information as to the annual consumption, or of its relative increase or decrease: we know, however, that since the general peace in Europe, they have all turned their attention, more or less, to the subject of manufactures. And here I would remark, that a small portion only of the cotton of the United States, is shipped directly to the continent: it goes chiefly to England, whence, in a great degree, her manufacturers are supplied.

In the United States, the consumption of cotton is rapidly increasing, but in what ratio, the writers of the circular have not said; nor do I know of any data whereupon to found such a calculation as this. The depressed state of commerce throughout the world, for the last seven years, has caused a vast amount of capital to be withdrawn from its wonted channels, and vested in manufactories; and the prudent men now engaged in the business, having a solid capital, and profiting by the errors of those who first engaged in it, find it sufficiently profitable, without the aid of any additional "protecting duties." Indeed, such has been their success, that they are beginning to attempt the finer sorts.

In the calculations before us, of the quantity of cotton which will probably be wanted for the consumption of the year 1825, 120,000 bales are put down as the probable quantity wanted in the United States for that year; being about one-fourth of the probable crop in this country, the present year!

It appears, then, that the surplus stock of cotton in England has been decreasing since 1820, at the rate of twenty per cent. per annum; that the increased consumption in that country, is twenty per cent. per annum; and that the increased growth in the United States is only five per cent. per annum. Such being the amount of the FACTS before us, it needs not the gift of prophecy to foretel, that "a great advance must take place" in the price of cotton, and that, too, before the next crop is planted. It is pleasing to see the gradual rise now taking place in the article, because such a rise, commencing at the getting in of the crop, gives the planter a fair price for it; whilst the merchant, buying on a rising market, cannot fail to realize a decent profit. As a member of the community, I heartily rejoice, at this state of things; as an individual, I am not interested the value of a cent, in the cultivating, buying, selling, or manufacturing of the article.

VERITAS.

DIED,

At Wilmington, on the 2d inst. Col. A. F. M'NEILL, a gentleman very highly respected, and whose death will be a serious loss to the community.

New Goods.

WILLIAMS & FENN, have just received a fresh supply of DRY GOODS, suitable for the season, which they will sell on as good terms as they can be purchased in this place. Those wishing to purchase, are invited to call and examine them, at their old stand on Person street, first door east of Wm. Spader.

They have, also, 30 casks Cheese,
175 boxes Segars.

WILLIAMS & FENN.

Nov. 6. 1823.—23*

N. Rogers & Sons,

HAVE, in addition to their usual business, formed an establishment for the purpose of transacting Commission Business solely, under the firm of

E. & G. ROGERS & CO.

Reference to JOHN HUSKE.

November 4, 1823.——4t26.

For Liverpool,

THE SHIP WILLIAM,

JOSEPH GARDNER, Master,

270 tons burthen; has half her freight engaged. For freight, or passage, apply to W. H. LIPPITT, Wilmington, or J. F. & J. LIPPITT, Fayetteville.

November 6.——2tf.

Auction Store.

WILLKINGS & CO. have, by the late arrivals, received an additional supply of GROCERIES and other articles, which they now offer for sale:

30 hhds Molasses
32 bags Coffee
20 do Pepper and Spice
1 pipe Cog. Brandy
2 do Holland Gin
3 hhds 4th proof Jamaica Rum
2 do 3d proof West India do
4 quarter casks of Wine
10 boxes, 12 bot. each, Sherry do
7 do do Champaign do
12 do do Dyer's Currant do
20 barrels Loaf Sugar
10 do Brown do
10 do Mullett
5 casks Cheese
100 boxes 8 by 10 Window Glass
50 do 10 by 12 do
25 boxes Tea China
5 do Dinner do
5 do Cotton Cards
10 barrels Copperas.

Also, a general assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery.

October 30, 1823.——3t24.

NEW GOODS.

E. E. LEWIS,

(At the old stand of Porter & Lewis, first door west of Cape-Fear Bank,)

HAS just received a large and general assortmen of DRY GOODS, which are offered for sale on such terms as cannot fail of giving the most perfect satisfaction.—*ALSO,*

1500 doz. of Shell and imitation Combs
150 do. fine Ivory do
100 do. dressing and pocket do
15 cases of Leghorn and straw Bonnets
60 nests of Bandboxes
100 boxes Shaving Soap:

With a variety of articles wanted by country dealers, who are respectfully invited to call and examine the goods and prices.

Fayetteville, October 30.——3t*

Illinois Lands.

THE subscriber has for sale, Soldiers' Patents for Lands in Illinois. As these lands were granted by government, there can be no dispute as to the title; and the known fertility of the soil in that state, and the continual tide of emigration which is flowing thither, render it unnecessary to say any thing as to their value. THOMAS STRODE.

October 29, 1823.—*29

PRICES CURRENT,

CORRECTED WEEKLY

BY A COMMITTEE OF MERCHANTS.

MERCHANDISE.	Qua'ty rated.	From D. C.	To D. C.
Beef, Fresh in Market	lb.	3	4
Beef, Northern	bbl.	7 50	8 00
BRANDY, Cogniac,	gallon.	1 00	1 50
Apple, scarce.	do	45	50
Peach,	do.	50	62½
Bacon,	lb.	9	10
Beeswax,	do.	30	31
Butter,	do	15	20
Bagging (abundant)	yard,	28	30
Coffee, Prime Green,	lb.	28	29
2d & 3d qual.	do	26	28
Candles, Mould,	do	12	15
Spermaceti,	do		34
Cotton, (good dem'd)	do	15	15½
Corn,	bushel	35	40
Copperas	lb.	34	4
Flax	do	15	17
Flaxseed, Rough,	bushel	80	90
Flour, Fine,	barrel.	5½	6
Superfine,	do		
Fish, Herrings	do	5 00	6 00
Mullet	do	6 00	
Feathers	lb.	35	37½
Gin, Holland,	gallon,	90	1 10
Country,	do	43	45
Ginger	lb.	6	10
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10	50 feet	4 00	5 00
10 by 12	do	5 00	6 00
Bottles	groce	12½	
Hides, Buenos Ayres,	lb.		
West India,	do		
Iron,	100 lb.	3 00	
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	2 50	
Flotant	do	3 00	
Lime,	cask,	2 00	3 00
Lard	lb.	8	10
Leather, Skirting	do	35	37½
Sole	do	28	30
Bridle	side	3 00	5 00
Lead, Bar	lb.	9	10
Logwood	100 lb.	3 00	
Molasses,	gallon,	35	38
Nutmegs	lb.	2 50	3 00
Nails, Cut, Assorted	do	8	9
Wrought	do		
Nankeens, Blue	piece,	1 40	
Yellow	do	60	65
Shingles	1000	1 50	2 00
Oats,	bush	30	35
Oil, Curriers	barrel.	20 00	25 00
Linseed	gallon.	85	1 00
Pork	barrel.	11 00	15 00
Porter London,	dozen,	3 50	
Philadelphia,	do	2 50	3 00
Pepper,	lb.	24	26
Pimento,	do	25	27
Plaster Paris,	ton	7 50	10 00
Powder, Duponts,	Keg,	8 00	
Others,	do		
Paints, White Lead	do	3 25	3 75
Spanish Brown	do	2 00	2 80
Yellow Ochre	do	2 50	
Rum, Jamaica,	gallon.	80	1 10
Wind. Island.	do	70	80
New-England,	do	45	50
Rice,	100 lb.	3 50	4 00
Raisins	box,	3 00	4 00
Rags	lb.	2	6
Shot,	Bag,	3 00	
Sugar, Mus. Prime,	100 lb.	10 00	10 50
Common,	do	8 50	9 50
Loaf,	lb.	17	20
Salt, Liverpool,	bush.	1 00	
Turks Island,	do	85	90
St. Ubes, &c.	do	85	90
Salts, Epsom	lb.	25	30
Glauber	do	7½	
Steel, American	do	8	9
E. Blistered	do	14	16
German	do	15	18
Salt-Petre	do	12½	20
Tallow,	do	7	8
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	do	1 65	2 00
Hyson,	do	1 20	1 25
Tobacco, Leaf,	100 lb.	3 00	4 00
Manufactured,	do	5 00	20
Tin, ½ x	box	16 00	17 50
Verdigris	lb.	65	
Wheat,	bush.	96	1
Whiskey,	gallon.	40	42
Wine, Madeira, L. P.	do	1 25	1 50
Sicily Madeira,	do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe,	do	1 25	1 50
Port,	do	2 00	3 25
Malaga	do	80	

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber informs his friends and customers, that he has just received, at his stand on Old street, his supply of new and fashionable GOODS, consisting of superfine and common blue and black Clothes and Cassimeres; elegant striped Cassimeres; superior Satinetts and real Tartan Plaids; fancy silk and toilinett Vestings; with a variety of other articles, all of which he will sell on the lowest terms for *Cash.* ARCHIBALD GRAHAM.

October 28, 1823.—6t27.

Dentistry.

S. A. ANDREWS, Dentist, will open a room at Jordan's Hotel, on Tuesday next, where he will be happy to receive the orders of such as may need assistance in his profession. He can perform the operations of setting, cleaning, filing or extracting teeth, with neatness and despatch, and with little pain.

Ladies will be attended at their own houses, if requested.

Fayetteville, Oct. 29, 1823.——3t24.

C. P. & S. W. Tillinghast,

OFFER for sale, at reduced prices, the following goods, part of which are on hand, and the remainder on the river, and at Wilmington:

100 sacks Liverpool ground Salt,
25 do. do. blown do.
20 bags good Coffee,
4 hhds. fair Sugar,
10 bbls. common do.
5 hhds. Molasses,
25 casks cut and wrought Nails,
10 tons assorted Swede Iron,
20 ps. 42 inch Dundee Bagging,
1000 bush. Liverpool and Alum Salt,
15 boxes Tin plates,
1 hhd. Jamaica Rum,
3 do. N. E. do.

Also, green Copperas, Shear moulds, Cotton and Wool Cards, Pepper, Spice, German and blistered Steel, Indigo, Logwood, Madder, Pearl Ashe, Powder and Shot, &c. &c.; with a small assortment of Dry-Goods, Hard-ware, and Cutlery.

Hay street, Oct. 30, 1823.—4 25.

New Goods.

THE subscriber has just received from New-York a full supply of GOODS, in his line, calculated for the season, which he wishes to sell low for cash.

☞ One or two Journeymen Tailors will meet with employment, on application to

3t24 D. SMITH.

Yadkin Navigation Company.

A MEETING of the President and Directors of this Company will be held at the house of William H. Slaughter, in the town of Salisbury, on Tuesday, the 18th of November next. Also, a general meeting of the Stockholders, will be held at the same place, on Thursday, the 20th of November next, being the Tuesday and Thursday of Rowan County Court.

A. D. MURPHEY, *President.*

October 22, 1823.——3t24

Blanks of all kinds,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Poetry.

No loose or wanton, though a wand'ring Muse.

FROM BACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

Lines suggested by the sight of some late Autumnal Flowers.

Those few pale Autumn flowers
How beautiful they are!
Than all that went before,
Than all the Summer store,
How lovelier far!

And why? They are the last!
The last! the last! the last!
O! by that little word
How many thoughts are stirred!
That sister of the past!

Pale flowers! pale perishing flowers!
Ye're types of precious things;
Types of those better moments
That flit like life's enjoyments,
On rapid, rapid wings.

Last hours with parting dear ones!
(That time the fastest spends)
Last tears in silence shed,
Last words half uttered,
Last looks of dying friends!

Who but would fain compress
A life into a day,
The last day spent with one
Who ere the morning's sun,
Must leave us, and for aye?

Oh! precious, precious moments!
Pale flowers! ye're types of those!
The saddest, sweetest, dearest,
Because like these, the nearest,
To an eternal close.

Pale flowers! pale perishing flowers!
I woo your gentle breath—
I leave the summer rose
For younger blithsome brows!
Tell me of change and death.

SELECTIONS,

Literary, Religious, &c.

GREECE.

Extract from an article in the last Quarterly Review.

It seems as if many circumstances were now occurring to ensure the regeneration of the Greeks. For some years past they have been directing their attention to their ancient literature, and the writings of their best authors are filled with those exhortations to their countrymen, which the contemplation of the deeds of their ancestors is so forcibly calculated to excite. Whilst this intellectual improvement has taken place, its progress has been advanced in some degree by the conduct of the Turks. Within the last century their oppression has been more than cruel; the appeals of those Greeks which have stimulated their countrymen to resistance have, in consequence, had a stronger claim upon their attention, and have increased their general ardour for emancipation. We entertain little doubt that the present most atrocious conduct of the Mussulmans to their unfortunate subjects will hasten the final catastrophe, and separate for ever the heirs of immortal fame, from these children of brutality and ignorance. It is, indeed, impossible to suppose that in the present condition of the civilized world, in the present advanced and progressive state of liberal feeling and sound knowledge throughout Europe, the subjugation of a Christian to a Mahometan power, in the fairest portion of its territory, can be much longer tolerated. It cannot be that the free and enlightened policy which is awakening through Europe will suffer to be excluded from the participation of its own acquired blessings, a nation which has so many claims on its notice and gratitude.

Secured in the enjoyment of the blessings of freedom, there is every probability that Greece will prove a powerful check to whatever views of ambition Russia may have in that part of the globe. Those to whom the rising greatness of this northern power is a source of apprehension, may perhaps feel re-assured by the consideration that a maritime state, placed as Greece is, in the very heart of the Mediterranean, and touching, as it were, the resources of three quarters of the globe, will at no distant period assume a station among nations, which will enable her to repel the assault, and repress the aggression even of the most powerful. Nor will the cool calculating genius of Great Britain tremble at the prospect of such a commercial rival. She will not imagine that even a part (and that the most insignificant part in the eyes of a philosopher) of her power can be increased by the continued depression of a people formed to assume a high station in the civilized world, and that Greece enslaved will advance her greatness more effectually than Greece free and enlightened. She will perceive, that the establishment of an independent commercial people in that sea, where she, at a great expense and by a precarious tenure, maintains a few ports for her shipping, a few inlets for her manufactures, will increase tenfold the market for her own produce, and in the same proportion advance her real prosperity.

But supposing that Greece should recover her independence, and that the Ottoman power should be expelled from its usurped possessions in Europe, it will be asked, what form of government should the liberated nation adopt, and by what means shall its independence be secured? These are questions of deep interest and importance, and their complete solution must depend on many contingencies: the final arrangement must, of course, frequently arise out of the events of the moment. A general outline, however, of the constitution which appears most adapted to the situation and prospects of Greece, may safely be attempted.

The recollections of her ancient forms of commonwealth, as well as the livelier feeling of her recent oppression, clearly point out the inaptitude of Greece for a monarchical government. She has been taught, by the sufferings of later years, to annex the idea of oppression to the rule of one, and to attach to the word *turannos* rather its modern than its original meaning. We wish to see her possess that form of constitution which appears most congenial to the feelings of her nature, and most favorable to her enjoyment of civil liberty, that of a representative confederation, under the control of a supreme council, or of an elected president. As the provincial distinctions of her ancient state are not even yet obliterated, though the names have been disused; as Attic acuteness still shines pre-eminent over the intellects of the adjoining districts, and Spartan courage still vindicates its title to superior distinction; and as the general use of the provincial appellations might serve an excellent purpose by keeping constantly in view the intellectual and martial fame of her ancestors, it appears, we think, advisable to re-establish her territory on the plan of its original partition; to let each province have its separate capital, distinct council and municipall aws, for the arrangement of its domestic affairs, whilst the general interests of the commonwealth should be discussed in the annual assemblies formed by deputies from the provinces and principal towns. The honour of being the seat of assembly should be conceded to those places where the associations of celebrity are the strongest—to Athens, to Delphi, or to Thermopylæ. This we consider not as a matter of trifling importance, particularly with a people of such a lively temperament as the Greeks. To our dull fancies it may appear, indeed, a question of indifference; an English orator would probably declaim as fluently on the plains of Bannockburn as in the fields of Runymede: but it is not so with the children of that land where 'not a mountain rears its head unsung.' They are peculiarly sensible to the influence of local associations; they cling with a tenacity which the contrast of their present condition makes more striking and affecting, to the virtue of a name; they in common conversation claim communion with the great spirits, who, in ancient times, moved amid the scenes of their earthly paradise, and who left the impress of their minds in characters never to be effaced, on its surface, and they claim this derivative possession of glory as the only treasure of which their barbarian oppressors cannot deprive them. Let them then in such places, consecrated by great events, and endeared by the solemnity of recollections, assemble in deliberation; let them there collect their Amphyctionic council; there—

'——— those illusions which excite the scorn,
Or move the pity of unthinking minds,
They will be mainly outward ministers
Of inward conscience; with whose service charg'd
They come and go,—chast'ning intemperate grief,
Or pride of heart abating: and whene'er,
For less important ends those phantoms move,
Who wou'd forbid them, if their presence serve
Among wild mountains and unpeopled heaths,
Filling a space else vacant, to exalt
The forms of nature and enlarge her powers?'

It cannot then, we think, reasonably be doubted, that the Greek nation, so constituted, will be able to maintain its independence, and gradually to advance from tranquillity to enterprize, from enterprize to wealth, from wealth to power. She will have all the vigour of an infant state, with the additional advantage of having known the bitterness of adversity, and she will possess all the elastic activity of first civilization with the experience which age and variety of fortune have presented to her. The consciousness of freedom, the inexpressible delight of security of possession, will give an impulse to the exertions of the natives, which will soon branch out into every channel of speculation. With wealth and power, morality, religion and sound knowledge will also revive. We brand the unfortunate Greeks with every term of opprobrium for their want of good faith, for their superstition, and for their ignorance; and the cruelties which they have, in their present warfare, exercised against their oppressors when they have had the power of retaliation, have been even adduced as reasons why they should be left to themselves as utterly unworthy of the co-operation of civilized Europeans. We do not wish to deny them guilt, we do not stand forth as the apologists for the bloody vengeance with which they have visited their tyrants, but what cannot be defended may be palliated by the consideration of the peculiar aggravation under which they acted. Men whose sires and grandsires have delivered down to them the appalling tradition of miseries which they had suffered from their Ottoman masters; who had themselves participated in those sufferings, and who are, at this moment, groaning under anguish increased far beyond the intensity of any former period; men who had beheld the common privileges, the sacred rights of human nature constantly and grossly outraged in the persons of themselves and families, each of whom could, perhaps, number by the days of his life, the insults and injuries which the barbarians, whom he was compelled to serve, had inflicted on himself, his wife, or his children; surely such men should be treated with indulgence, if, when a moment presented itself for acquitting this long and dreadful score of atrocity, they anticipated the course of legal punishment, and by too summary a process took that retribution into their own hands which should be executed only by public justice.

Let us then (we are authorized by the probabilities of political calculation) indulge in the animating idea, that Greece will again be free. Let us contemplate her endowed with all those natural and acquired advantages of which we have above sketched a feeble outline, advanced to her proper station amidst independent nations, a maritime republic, a confederated state, the abode of enterprize, of knowledge, of morality, of religion. Let us present her to our imaginations, arrayed in the glory of the past and the admiration of the present times, deriving from ancient recollections an incentive to future exertions, and forming to the prototype of ancestral renown, her own thoughts and actions. It is impossible to calculate the extent of the power and prosperity and fame, which Greece, under such circumstances, might acquire. We know not where to fix the limits of human capacity and improvement in ordinary cases; and where should we presume to assign boundaries to a people restored at once from ages of sorrow and suffering, to the full enjoyment of freedom; placed in a territory of beauty, of which even their own poets, in their own immortal verse, have failed to convey an adequate idea; enjoying the luxuries of climate and the convenience of maritime intercourse, more than most spots of the globe; endowed with talents of enterprize and speculation, to take the completest advantage of all these natural treasures; and finally, gifted with that genius and imagination which can alone preserve the commercial character from grossness, and elevate the calculations of worldly prudence, to the purity of intellectual refinement? In other countries, some of these gifts of fortune may be apparent, but Greece alone enjoys a union of them all. The sky in other climes may be as serene, the produce of other soils as luxuriant, the facilities of commerce on other shores as important, the talents of the natives of other countries as undisputed; but where shall we find all these ingredients of individual and political happiness united, and moreover sanctified, (if we may so express ourselves,) by that spirit of the past, which breathes its notes of sympathy and reminiscence over her seas, her mountains, her groves, and her temples?

To conclude—Greece will, we firmly hope, accomplish her own independence: her moral and mental emancipation we trust she may receive from Great Britain. To this country she looks as to her natural protector; and we ourselves, amidst the ruins of Athens, have listened to those representations which the poor debased Greek, in the full confidence that every Briton must sympathise with his woes, has uttered to move our pity. The appeal was deeply afflicting, not from the power, but from the weakness of the speaker; not from the unison of his sentiments with the present, but from their contrast with the past. It was not a moment of triumph for them to whom the appeal was made; there was no consolation in the idea, that a descendant of the illustrious people, who had created the wonders which appeared on every side, stood a suppliant to the children of a race which, at that time, was removed only a few degrees from barbarism. It was not with emotions of exultation, that we reflected upon the change which two thousand years had caused in the relative situation of the two countries. The beautiful temples, where the sons of genius and of heroism had assembled, lay broken into fragments at our feet; forms which seemed to breath in marble, had been shattered by the hand of time and of ignorance; arches and porticoes arose in majesty, not over warriors and statesmen, but above the path of the goatherd and his flocks; in the area where assembled multitudes had listened to matchless eloquence, on the very steps where the master-mind had embodied into perfect language, irresistible argument, the dull despot of the country reclined in solitary stupidity; the streams on which poetry and philosophy had chaunted or meditated, were dry; the ports whence had issued triumphant navies, were deserted; and even the tombs of those who were contemporary with these achievements, lay open before us, to satisfy the curiosity or reward the avarice of the casual traveller. All this appeared to our contemplation, whilst we were conscious that the fanes and altars of our own country were entire, her senate house filled with the echoes of free and enlightened debate, her ports and rivers crowded with the vessels of commerce, and the sepulchres of her children unpolluted. Nothing could so irresistibly press on the mind the mutability of human greatness; nothing could so feelingly make us tremble for the future fortunes of our native land; nothing could so effectually soften any insensibility we might have had to the sufferings of a fallen and degraded nation.

Yes, that nation is fallen, is degraded, but she is not irreclaimable. Her misfortunes are not to be reckoned as her crimes. She is weighed down by a load of oppression, and all her energies, her virtuous hopes, her moral qualities are compressed into inaction; but if the incumbent weight be removed, they may yet revive,—again bear the blossoms of civilization, and once more ripen into beauty.

[FROM "THE HERMIT ABROAD."]

A COXCOMB PUNISHED.

I had the misfortune to dine at Beauvilier's, what is called *en comite*, one day, and was amazed beyond measure at the conceit, slander, and garrulity of a beardless youth, spoiled, like many others, by travelling. The thing was as self-sufficient as if he had been a man of the highest importance; loquacious about his travels as if no one had visited the continent but himself; and his breath was a blight and mildew on every female name which his foul lips uttered. He must have been as wicked as weak, not to have weighed the probability of detection in a company, in which there were three men of distinction and experience, one a laurelled and travelled veteran, and the other two gentlemen of age and talent, long acquainted with the continent, and one of whom had been attached to different embassies; the rest of the party, it is true, were gosling university men, and military *recruit exquisites*; so that our loquacious puppy expected to have had the majority in his favor.

After the hacknied coxcombical tricks of sporting rings, seals, snuff-boxes, antiques, cameos, and immodest paintings, to prove the extent of his continental tour, he rung the changes of where he had been, by adding some adventure in order to bring in the thing with more eclat, and to show his consequence, his success, and the high company which he had kept. At Florence he had the good fortune to gain the affections of a *Principessa*, who offered to him her fortune, which he rejected; but accepted of her person, until attracted by a French Duchess at Venice. At Naples he lost two houses worth five hundred guineas each; and at Rome had been stabbed by a jealous husband, whose wife eloped with him. In the marsh of Ancona he was overturned in a Russian Princess's barouche; in the Tyrol he was pursued by another jealous rival, a man of the highest birth; was obliged to exchange shots with him, and to "*wing the cursed fellow!*"—Here he swallowed a bumper of hock. Then, at Florence he was *en famille* with Burghersh; hand and glove with the Duchess of Albany; had a cover at all the Foreign Ministers; Cockburn at Stutgard was his chief crony; he knew Cambridge quite intimately in Hanover; and Prussia (meaning the king of that country) at Aix la Chapelle.

The young people stared, and elderly smiled contempt. He now proceeded to show a long lock of auburn hair, which he said belonged to an English lady of high birth, naming her at full length; and offered to read a love letter from another titled lady then residing at Paris. After a couple of glasses of champagne, he produced a second love letter from a General Officer's unmarried daughter, and circulated it around the table (my next neighbor observing to me in a whisper that he knew the hand writing to be the fellow's own.) As the wine circulated he began to lose recollection, and confounded name, place, and time, committing himself more and more as he went on, and giving himself the lie at each fresh adventure. He concluded by informing us of an intrigue he had commenced the day before; and gave us the name of a lady with whom he had an appointment at ten o'clock, "but whom he meant to cut, as he had a *serious* notion of seducing a poor navy officer's daughter under the promise of marriage, and then ('the old story,' said he) putting her off for fear of incurring my rich uncle's displeasure."

Every man of sense was now indignant, but the General could bear it no longer. "Young man," said he, "I have a doubt which preponderates in your character, the scoundrel, or the liar; but they are both closely blended."—"Do you know, Sir ——," cried the boaster in a rage—but I held him in his chair that he might hear all, and advised him to make a reply when my honorable friend had done speaking.—"The first of your culpable fooleries this day," continued the General, "was to show us a naked figure on a snuffbox, which you asserted to be that of a Princess in Italy, (your cast-off mistress!) Now, sir, I asked to purchase that very box yesterday, *Rue de Richelieu*, but I thought it too dear, and too indecent. The French Duchess, whose favours you boasted of at Venice, happened to be at the time you named at Lausanne; for I was there myself. The lock of auburn hair you bought of Aspasie, an unfortunate Paphian, for a Napoleon, and I saw you receive the bargain in the arcade. The English lady of high birth who smiled upon you, as you pretend, might have smiled 'as in scorn,' on you, when you, yesterday, impertinently tried to get acquainted with her at the Opera. The girls whom you mention as your friends abroad, are only known to you by name. The first letter which you offered to produce, is your tailor's unpaid bill, and it is, as you let it fall; and the second known by one in company to be your own hand writing. Your adventure of yesterday, I take to be another falsehood; your *serious* intentions of seducing friend's daughter, I shall prevent by forming him of it, and by procuring a corporeal chastisement, such as his baseness and unmanliness deserve. And now, Sir, quit the company, either by door or the window, for not one more shall you affect the air with your tiferous slander."

The youth withdrew, covered with contempt and hatred of all around, tering that the General should hear him the next day, and that one of should fall; but by six in the morning hero had left Paris.

In the Summer of 1800, Mr. J. Q. Adams then Minister at Berlin, made an excursion through Silesia, and visited the Giant Mountain, the highest land in Germany. It is the custom for travellers, after having visited it, to write their names, and some sentiment, in a book kept at a cottage on the top of the mountain. Mr. Adams was the first American that had ascended this mountain, and he thus describes his sensations:

"Sentiments of devotion, I found the first to take possession of me on ascending lofty mountains. At the summit of the Giant's Head, my first look was turned to the Supreme Creator, who gave existence to all that immensity of objects that expanded before my view. The transition from this idea, to that of my relation, as an immortal soul, with the author of Nature, was natural and instant; from this to the recollection of my country, my parents and friends, was but a single, and a sudden step. On returning to the hut, where we had lodged, I wrote the following lines in the book:—

From lands beyond the vast Atlantic tide,
Celestial freedom's bless'd abode,
Panting, I clim'd the mountain's craggy side,
And view'd the wond'rous works of Nature.

Where yonder summit, peering to the skies,
Beholds the earth beneath it with disdain,
O'er all the regions round I cast my eyes,
And anxious sought my *native home*—

As, to that native home, which still conceals
Those youthful friendships to my soul so dear,
Still you, my parents, in its bosom holds
My fancy flew, I felt the starting tear.

Then in the rustling of the morning wind,
Methought I heard a spirit whisper this,
"Pilgrim forbear, still upwards raise thy mind,
"Look to the skies, thy *native home* is there."

Religious.

REVELATION.

It is at the bed of sickness, and the hour of dissolution, that the superior claims of revelation, are most apparent. Here the son is dumb, or only speaks to aggravate the miseries, and render still more horrible the horrors of the death-scene. Nature is given to soften the grim visage of death; of terrors. As *nearer* he approaches, the night darkens? How the grave swallows? Trembling on its verge, the affrighted soul asks what the nature of death is? And the grave, what are its demands? The treacherous guide answers, both are unknown. That darkness no eye penetrates; that profound, no line measures. It is conjectured to be the entrance to final and oblivious sleep; the precipice, over which existence tumbles. Beyond the gulf, which has swallowed up the dead, and is swallowing up the living, no foresight nor calculation reaches. What follows is unknowable; ask not reason about it; thus far philosophy has guided us; but without a guide and blindfold, you must take the last decisive leap; perchance to hell; perchance to non-existence! But how the scene brightens when Revelation is appealed to? As the ark of the testament opened, a voice is heard to say, *I am the resurrection, and the life; he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live again.* It is the voice of the angel of the covenant. His bow of promise is seen arching the sky, and reaching down from it to the sepulchre, whose dark caverns it lights with radiance, are illuminated. Behind the impenetrable mists of Hades, so impenetrable to the eye of reason, eternal mansions rise in prospect. Already the agony of death is passed by the redeemed sinner, there is but one pang more. Shouting victory, he endures that pang. And while he is enduring it, the last cloud vanishes from the firmament, and the heavens become bright and glorious for ever. [*President.*

The wisdom of actions is better than the wisdom of words, for in the moral, as in the vegetable kingdom, one may plant and another may water, but it is the light and warmth of living energy, which, like the brightness of heaven, can alone give the increase.

What is generally termed *prudence* is seldom other than a cowardly discretion or selfishness. The worldly prudent avoids the unhappy; and is sometimes seen to trample on the fallen, who, he expected, will rise no more.